

the desert of Iraq today who volunteered to risk their lives protecting our freedom. They willingly put their lives on the line for us. In return, we make certain promises to them. One of those promises is that they will receive quality health care when they come home. We must keep this promise to our troops.

Right now, I am sorry to say, we are not keeping that promise to the Nation's veterans. This bill will help steer us onto the right course, and begin to correct that injustice for the veterans in Southern Nevada.

I urge your support of this legislation.

By Mr. KYL:

S. 1606. A bill to strengthen and enhance public safety through pretrial detention and postrelease supervision of terrorists, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the "Pretrial Detention and Lifetime Supervision of Terrorists Act of 2003," legislation that will fill continuing gaps in the laws that our police and prosecutors use to protect our Nation from terrorism.

Under current Federal law, defendants accused of certain crimes—such as drug crimes carrying a potential sentence of ten years or more—are presumptively denied pretrial release. This provision of current law, however, does not apply to terrorists.

The legislation that I have introduced today would fix this oversight, by amending the criminal code to presumptively deny pre-trial release to persons charged with terrorist activity. The presumption would apply to Federal crimes of terrorism, as enumerated in the criminal code, if the Attorney General certifies that the offense, by its nature and context, appears to be intended to intimidate or coerce a civilian population, to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion, or to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping, or an offense involved in or related to domestic or international terrorism.

Extending the presumption in current law to terrorist offenses is justified by the unparalleled magnitude of the threat posed to our Nation by acts of terrorism. Terrorists are at least as much of a threat as drug dealers—and should also be subject to a presumption of pre-trial detention.

The bill that I have introduced today also would broaden the list of offenses that render a convicted terrorist eligible for lifetime supervision subsequent to his release from prison. Currently law allows lifetime post-release supervision for terrorist offenses only if they result in or create a foreseeable risk of death or serious injury. This limitation could prevent the imposition of adequate supervision periods for persons convicted of non-violent terrorist offenses, such as a computer attack on the United States that results in tens

of billions of dollars of economic damage. It could also limit supervision for persons who provide the essential financial or other material support for terrorist acts, but who do not themselves directly engage in violent terrorist acts.

The continuing danger posed to our Nation's security by such persons may be no less than that posed by the direct perpetrators of terrorist violence. The courts should be afforded the same degree of discretion in prescribing postrelease supervision for these terrorists as for others.

For this reason, the bill introduced today eliminates the foreseeable-risk-of-injury requirement and allows lifetime supervision for all offenses in the standard list of crimes likely to be committed by terrorists and their supporters. This reform reflects the continuing danger posed by convicted terrorists after their completion of a term of imprisonment. It recognizes that even those terrorists not directly involved in the use of violence may continue to harbor a commitment to terrorist goals and methods that will not dissipate within a few years of release.

I look forward to the Senate's consideration of these common-sense reforms to our Nation's anti-terror laws.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1606

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Pretrial Detention and Lifetime Supervision of Terrorists Act of 2003".

SEC. 2. PRESUMPTION FOR PRETRIAL DETENTION IN CASES INVOLVING TERRORISM.

Section 3142 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the flush language at the end of subsection (e) by—

(A) striking "or" before "the Maritime"; and

(B) striking "or" before "2332b"; and

(C) inserting before the period at the end the following: "or an offense listed in section 2332b(g)(5)(B) of title 18 of the United States Code, if the Attorney General certifies that the offense appears by its nature or context to be intended to intimidate or coerce a civilian population, to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion, or to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping, or an offense involved in or related to domestic or international terrorism as defined in section 2331 of title 18 of the United States Code"; and

(2) in subsections (f)(1)(A) and (g)(1), by inserting after "violence" the following: "or an offense listed in section 2332b(g)(5)(B) of title 18 of the United States Code, if the Attorney General certifies that the offense appears by its nature or context to be intended to intimidate or coerce a civilian population, to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion, or to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping, or an of-

fense involved in or related to domestic or international terrorism as defined in section 2331 of title 18 of the United States Code".

SEC. 3. POSTRELEASE SUPERVISION OF TERRORISTS.

Section 3583(j) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "the commission" and all that follows through "person,".

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 222—DESIGNATING OCTOBER 17, 2003 AS "NATIONAL MAMMOGRAPHY DAY"

Mr. BIDEN (for himself, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. BAYH, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BREAU, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. CAMPBELL, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. COCHRAN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. DODD, Mrs. DOLE, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. EDWARDS, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. HATCH, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. INOUE, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KERRY, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. LUGAR, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. MILLER, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mr. REID, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SMITH, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. SPECTER, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. TALENT, and Mr. VOINOVICH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 222

Whereas according to the American Cancer Society, in 2003, 211,300 women will be diagnosed with breast cancer and 39,800 women will die from this disease;

Whereas it is estimated that about 2,000,000 women were diagnosed with breast cancer in the 1990s, and that in nearly 500,000 of those cases, the cancer resulted in death;

Whereas African-American women suffer a 30 percent greater mortality from breast cancer than White women and more than a 100 percent greater mortality from breast cancer than women from Hispanic, Asian, and American Indian populations;

Whereas the risk of breast cancer increases with age, with a woman at age 70 years having twice as much of a chance of developing the disease as a woman at age 50 years;

Whereas at least 80 percent of the women who get breast cancer have no family history of the disease;

Whereas mammograms, when operated professionally at a certified facility, can provide safe screening and early detection of breast cancer in many women;

Whereas mammography is an excellent method for early detection of localized breast cancer, which has a 5-year survival rate of more than 97 percent;

Whereas the National Cancer Institute and the American Cancer Society continue to recommend periodic mammograms; and

Whereas the National Breast Cancer Coalition recommends that each woman and her health care provider make an individual decision about mammography: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates October 17, 2003, as "National Mammography Day"; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the

United States to observe the day with appropriate programs and activities.

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, today I am introducing a resolution designating October 17, 2003, as "National Mammography Day". I am pleased that 52 of my colleagues have endorsed this proposal by agreeing to be original cosponsors. I might note that I have submitted a similar resolution each year since 1993, and on each occasion the Senate has shown its support for the fight against breast cancer by approving the resolution.

Each year, as I prepare to submit this resolution, I review the latest information from the American Cancer Society about breast cancer. For the year 2003, it is estimated that over 211,000 women will be diagnosed with breast cancer and slightly fewer than 40,000 women will die of this disease.

In past years, I have often commented on how gloomy these statistics were. But as I review how these numbers are changing over time, I have come to the realization that it is really more appropriate to be optimistic. The number of deaths from breast cancer is actually stable or falling from year to year. Early detection of breast cancer continues to result in extremely favorable outcomes: 97 percent of women with localized breast cancer will survive 5 years or longer. New digital techniques make the process of mammography much more rapid and precise than before. Government programs will provide free mammograms to those who can't afford them, as well as Medicaid eligibility for treatment if breast cancer is diagnosed. Information about treatment of breast cancer with surgery, chemotherapy, and radiation therapy has exploded, reflecting enormous research advances in this disease. So I am feeling quite positive about our battle against breast cancer. A diagnosis of breast cancer is not a death sentence, and I encounter long-term survivors of breast cancer nearly daily.

In recent times, the newspapers have been filled with discussion over whether the scientific evidence actually supports the conclusion that periodic screening mammography saves lives. It seems that much of this controversy relates to new interpretations of old studies, and the relatively few recent studies of this matter have not clarified this issue. Most sources seem to agree that all of the existing scientific studies have some weaknesses, but it is far from clear whether the very large and truly unambiguous study needed to settle this matter definitively can ever be done.

So what is a woman to do? I do not claim any expertise in this highly technical area, so I rely on the experts. The American Cancer Society, the National Cancer Institute, and the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force all continue to recommend periodic screening mammography, and I endorse the statements of these distinguished bodies.

On the other hand, I recognize that some women who examine these re-

search studies are unconvinced of the need for periodic screening mammography. However, even those scientists who do not support periodic mammography for all women believe that it is appropriate for some groups of women with particular risk factors. In agreement with these experts, I encourage all women who have doubts about the usefulness of screening mammography in general to discuss with their individual physicians whether this test is appropriate in their specific situations.

So my message to women is: have a periodic mammogram, or at the very least discuss this option with your own physician.

I know that some women don't have annual mammograms because of either fear or forgetfulness. It is only human nature for some women to avoid mammograms because they are afraid of what they will find. To those who are fearful, I would say that if you have periodic routine mammograms, and the latest one comes out positive, even before you have any symptoms or have found a lump on self-examination, you have reason to be optimistic, not pessimistic. Such early-detected breast cancers are highly treatable.

Then there is forgetfulness. I certainly understand how difficult it is to remember to do something that only comes around once each year. I would suggest that this is where "National Mammography Day" comes in. On that day, let's make sure that each woman we know picks a specific date on which to get a mammogram each year, a date that she won't forget: a child's birthday, an anniversary, perhaps even the day her taxes are due. On National Mammography Day, let's ask our loved ones: pick one of these dates, fix it in your mind along with a picture of your child, your wedding, or another symbol of that date, and promise yourself to get a mammogram on that date every year. Do it for yourself and for the others that love you and want you to be part of their lives for as long as possible.

And to those women who are reluctant to have a mammogram, I say let National Mammography Day serve as a reminder to discuss this question each year with your physician. New scientific studies that are published and new mammography techniques that are developed may affect your decision on this matter from one year to the next. I encourage you to keep an open mind and not to feel that a decision at one point in time commits you irrevocably to a particular course of action for the indefinite future.

I urge my colleagues to join me in the ongoing fight against breast cancer by cosponsoring and voting for this resolution to designate October 17, 2003, as National Mammography Day.

SENATE RESOLUTION 223—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE LIFE AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF ANTONIO MEUCCI SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. CORZINE submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 223

Whereas Antonio Meucci, the great Italian-American inventor, had a career that was both extraordinary and tragic;

Whereas upon immigrating to New York, Meucci continued to work with ceaseless vigor on a project he had begun in Havana, Cuba, an invention he later called the "teletrofono", involving electronic communications;

Whereas Meucci set up a rudimentary communications link in his Staten Island home that connected the basement with the first floor, and later, when his wife began to suffer from crippling arthritis, he created a permanent link between his lab and his wife's second floor bedroom;

Whereas having exhausted most of his life's savings in pursuing his work, Meucci was unable to commercialize his invention, though he demonstrated his invention in 1860 and had a description of it published in New York's Italian language newspaper;

Whereas Meucci never learned English well enough to navigate the complex American business community;

Whereas Meucci was unable to raise sufficient funds to pay his way through the patent application process, and thus had to settle for a caveat, a one year renewable notice of an impending patent, which was first filed on December 28, 1871;

Whereas Meucci later learned that the Western Union affiliate laboratory reportedly lost his working models, and Meucci, who at this point was living on public assistance, was unable to renew the caveat after 1874;

Whereas in March 1876, Alexander Graham Bell, who conducted experiments in the same laboratory where Meucci's materials had been stored, was granted a patent and was thereafter credited with inventing the telephone;

Whereas on January 13, 1887, the Government of the United States moved to annul the patent issued to Bell on the grounds of fraud and misrepresentation, a case that the Supreme Court found viable and remanded for trial;

Whereas Meucci died in October 1889, the Bell patent expired in 1893, and the case was discontinued as moot without ever reaching the underlying issue of the true inventor of the telephone entitled to the patent; and

Whereas if Meucci had been able to pay the \$10 fee to maintain the caveat after 1874, no patent could have been issued to Bell: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the life and achievements of Antonio Meucci should be recognized; and

(2) the work of Antonio Meucci in the invention of the telephone should be acknowledged.

Mr. CORZINE. Mr. President, I rise today to submit a resolution to recognize the life and achievements of Antonio Meucci, an Italian-American inventor who had both an extraordinary and a tragic career. Mr. Meucci made a great contribution as a pioneer in the